

THE BATTLE WON

And Camp Anderson and Coal Creek Occupied by the Troops.

THE TENNESSEE INSURRECTION

Gets a Black Eye and the Insurrectionists are Defeated.

AN EARLY MORNING ENGAGEMENT

Between General Carnes's Command and the Belligerents Results Disastrously for the Latter and They Are Forced to Flight, Leaving Their Stragglers in the Hands of the Assaultants--Brave General Anderson Who Was Captured Delivered Up. His Plucky Answer to the Demand for Surrender in the Face of Death. Backbone of the Rebellion Broken.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., August 19.—Uncertainty no longer marks the condition of things in this state war as it is now generally called, for camp Anderson has been relieved by the arrival of reinforcements, and it is no longer in a state of siege. On the contrary, the tables are turned and the miners, instead of being hunters of men, are the hunted. General Carnes made a forced march from Offutt station north to Clinton to the neighborhood of the beleaguered camp, reaching there at daybreak in the rear of the line of rubble which marked the miners' lines.

On his arrival on the ground a wild scene of confusion ensued. Scouts in advance of the line had either failed to do their duty or were captured and the position of the miners was not known. The forward movement was very cautiously made. General Carnes and his heterogeneous army of citizens and about 300 militia left the train at Offutt station, fearing a trap somewhere on the railroad, and pushed forward across the country. As they cautiously felt their way amid the rocks and rushing streams of the mountains, a sudden explosion from a bomb of dynamite startled them.

IN AMBUSH. As the head of the column cautiously pushed out from the cloud of fog and darkness which had enveloped it, as it came down the side of the mountain, a shot rang out where all had been the stillness of death but an instant before. Young Walthall, whose death is referred to later on, had gotten upon a rock to try and get a view, when he was struck by a ball and fell headlong among his comrades a corpse. A body of miners had chosen a sheltered rock which formed a natural defense, and from its shelter fired a volley which caused the only casualty.

Curiously enough the miners had taken no other provision to prevent the rear attack, their outposts being the voluntary service of a few men who felt the dangers of an exchange of clothing which capture would mean, for many of them realizing that they would have to take the lock step and wear the hated stripes of a convict if caught in their act of treason, and were on the quiver for the first intimation of the military to make their exit.

TURNED COWARDS. A mad rush was made for the cover of the rocks and trees of the mountains, and some were so fearful that they would be unable to escape the wrath to come that they called upon the rocks and mountains to fall upon them. Not all were so craven, for a desultory firing began and was kept up for a while, and one or two of the militia were struck by their bullets. Eighteen of the miners were captured, the balance having escaped into the woods. General Carnes' advance guard at once formed into a charging line and after receiving a scattering volley from a few who failed to take the first opportunity of escaping from the rapidly approaching arm and hand of the law. Two of the sheriff's posse, John Walthall, a clerk in the office of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia road, at Knoxville, and Bosh Givens, also of Knoxville, were shot and killed.

This detachment made a most arduous task to perform in crossing the mountain at night in the midst of a heavy rain and lowering clouds of mist which made it impossible to distinguish objects more than a few feet away with any unknown and supposedly alert enemy surrounding them. Every rock, bush and tree might be the hiding place of an enemy, and an almost certain light in front of them when they should arrive in the locality of Camp Anderson. It was under cover of night that they were enabled to reach their destination almost without disaster.

TWO MINERS KILLED. At Clinton before leaving for the immediate front, they were subject to enclosures and threats. Two bodies of dead miners were found after the skirmish, and several wounded taken in and cared for. With those exceptions, the casualties among the miners are unknown. The instinct of the Indian must have been paramount with the miners, for in addition to their dogging and trailing and tree fighting, was treachery in the capture of General Anderson; they carried him off into the mountains to hold as a hostage, or possibly for death.

Between 125 and 150 more Chattanooga men left this afternoon, well armed, under command of a deputy sheriff.

BATTLE OF COAL CREEK.

A Sanguinary Encounter--The Insurrectionists Surrender--General Anderson Again Safe.

COAL CREEK, TENN., August 19.—The battle of Coal Creek is at an end. The soldiers are victorious for once in the mining trouble, and the state's honor has been upheld. When Major Carpenter turned into the mountains at Offutt last night with his 125 brave men the night was perfectly dark. The miners lay behind a stone lodge, their broadside mowed down volunteers John Walthall, and Bush Givens, both of Knoxville. Major Carpenter's men wheeled and fought bravely, but retreat was necessary, they fighting all the way. The volunteers fell back to Clinton, six

miles, reaching there at noon. In the meantime General Carnes had established himself at Offutt to await daylight. With the first streak of dawn, the advance on Coal Creek was begun. The miners fired over their heads from the mountains so that the bullets could be heard whistling by the soldiers. The soldiers returned the fire.

At noon General Carnes captured a band of miners. They were released on promise to deliver up Captain Anderson, who was lured up the mountain to the day before at 10 o'clock. At the appointed hour nothing was to be seen of either General Anderson or of the miners. Then General Carnes entered Coal Creek. There he found that a desultory fight had been going on between the troops and the miners at Fort Anderson all day. The miners surrendered at 4:30 p. m. General Anderson was restored to his command and peace was declared.

After reaching Clinton, Major Carpenter's men, although they had not slept any for 24 hours, went directly to Coal Creek, and reported to General Carnes, as he marched into the town. They went to Knoxville with their dead and wounded. It is not known how many miners were injured. A representative of the Associated Press has been in Clinton and Coal Creek all day. The situation has been one of the greatest gravity and at any moment bloodshed was likely to occur. Tonight the town is quiet and there is little doubt that General Carnes and General Anderson can hold it without serious trouble.

EXCITED CITIZENS

In Chattanooga--Movements to Send Reinforcements to the Front.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., August 19.—Unabated excitement marks every face and the firm, quickened foot steps of citizens the grim determination of the people of East Tennessee to redeem their section from anarchy of the last few days. At 9 o'clock this morning word was received from Governor Buchanan in Nashville, ordering the sheriff of this county to summon and arm 600 more men. They are to go as soon as he can get them ready to Knoxville then to Coal Creek.

Again the loud clang of the alarm bell startled citizens and the streets are thronged with hurrying men making their hasty preparations to join the sheriff in his march to the front. The contingent which left yesterday was composed of Chattanooga's best citizens, headed by a war veteran aged sixty-five years and worth \$500,000. The last known of the troops was that they had passed Clinton enroute to Coal Creek; had left the railroad and were making across the country in mud and rain like veterans. All wires from Coal Creek are cut, hence only news can be had that comes by way of Clinton, which is reached only by messengers or stragglers. The Times has a corps of telegraph operators and correspondents in close touch with the troops, and gets all the latest information possible.

Another detachment of troops and battery is on the way from Nashville and will arrive here at 1 o'clock, and be joined by the sheriff's posse, and go forward as soon as possible.

One of the most disgraceful features of the whole affair is a report that the whole scheme was a put-up job of politicians, the names of some prominent people being freely used.

The miners are kept well informed of all movements of troops, action of citizens, etc., and even here, 140 miles from the scene of trouble, numerous strangers have been spotted as spies, getting news and forwarding it by some unknown means, keep the miners notified of all that goes on. All indications point that to-day or to-night will settle the trouble decisively one way or another.

A MIDNIGHT BATTLE.

General Carnes' Command Fall into an Ambush, but Defeat the Miners--Four Killed on Each Side.

CLINTON, TENN., August 19.—General Carnes, at the head of the Chattanooga, Tenn., National Guard, reached here at 10 o'clock last night. He was warned that dynamite had been placed on the track, and he disarmed his men, forced them in columns and started on the march to Coal Creek. The night was dark and the road wound through the heavy timber. Five miles east of Clinton the advance skirmishers of General Carnes' force heard voices in the timber, and, challenging, were answered with a volley which seemed to be all around them. No one was hit, and the skirmish line fell back on the main body, which was now rapidly advancing.

The firing increased, but the militia-men stood to their work like veterans. In ten minutes the miners were in full retreat, carrying with them several wounded. Four of their dead were left behind them in the underbrush. General Carnes' casualties amounted to four dead and six wounded. Names are unobtainable, as the men were placed in improvised ambulances and taken forward on the march to Coal Creek.

General Carnes has left the regular roads and is attempting to reach Fort Anderson by unused paths over the mountains. He is acquainted with the country and will reach his goal, unless the miners have mustered a sufficient force to surround his small command and slaughter them in the darkness.

Nothing has been heard from the Knoxville company since it passed through here yesterday afternoon. The men were determined to reach Coal Creek at all hazards.

IN THE EARLY MORNING.

This was the State of Affairs--Earlier Reports Confirmed.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., August 19.—This was the situation as known at Knoxville at 1:30 this morning: A Journal correspondent has just escaped from Coal Creek to Offutt, where the wires are now working. His report confirms some rumors sent earlier in the night. General Anderson was captured by men coming under a flag of truce. He was enticed into the village by promise of safety and on turning a corner was met by a mob who took him to a hotel, and produced a letter to his lieutenant, which was an order for the surrender of the stockade and fort. Though threatened with hanging, he steadily refused to sign the paper, and asked only that he be shot and his grave marked by his family could find it. He may be lynched. The firing which lasted all night, was desultory. The miners claim they have killed five men, and silenced the fire of a howitzer; it is silent, but probably to save ammunition.

At Offutt General Carnes learned that 500 miners awaited him at Knappa Summit, about a mile from Coal Creek, and three cattle guards were filled with dynamite. Hearing this he left the train and went upon the side of a narrow valley, and is now within two miles of Coal Creek waiting for daylight. The Journal correspondent, knowing the temper of the miners and of the militia, fears a bloody fight took place at daylight.

Holding Their Poses. NASHVILLE, TENN., August 19.—Orders were sent by wire to Memphis, Jackson and other cities instructing the sheriffs to hold their posses, and volunteer companies, not to move. Troops reaching this city to-night are held here. No more troops or volunteers will be sent to Coal Creek until further orders, as the information is the miners have dispersed and quiet prevails.

ARMY FOR TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19.—Acting Secretary Grant of the war department this morning telegraphed instructions to the commandant at the arsenal at Indianapolis to forward at once to the governor of Tennessee at Knoxville, 600 stands of arms, and 30,000 rounds of ammunition for use by the state authorities in suppressing the minor riots. The action was based on a formal requisition from Governor Buchanan. General Grant stated that no application for troops had been received so far as he knew, and added that he did not look for one.

MINERS STRIKE ENDED

In the Fairmont Coke Region--A Movement that Came to Naught--The Mines All Working.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., August 19.—All the mines in this district are working again, and the strike is practically over. Most of the men have gone back voluntarily and are done with the short-lived union movement. From sixty to seventy-five men have resumed work at Montana, and upwards of 150 went to work at Monongah on Thursday morning. Doubtless before the middle of next week both mines will be running on full time with full output. Thus ends one of the most farcical and unnecessary strikes that was ever inaugurated in this or any other mining region. No wage question was involved and no dissatisfaction was ever expressed until after President Moran of the Mine Workers' Union formed an organization. Many of the miners did not go in, and that prevented the success of the strike for recognition.

M. F. Moran, district president of the United Mine Workers for West Virginia, was arrested last night on complaint of the Gaston Coal and Coke Company (in which Governor Fleming is largely interested) for intimidation and conspiracy. He gave bonds for his appearance to-morrow. Mr. Moran has been the recognized leader of the strike from the beginning. The people here have not been in sympathy with it. The Index to-day in commenting on the result says:

"The result could have been foreseen from the beginning. Most of the miners who have not been active participants in the strike will return to work; the remainder will probably lose their employment at a time when work is hard to obtain, be obliged to leave their homes in search of work, and to some extent, perhaps, suffer privation and distress. 'Let us hope that this will be a salutary lesson to all concerned, and that in the future the men will stand by their employers when they are doing the best they can for them, rather than listen to the appeals of an outsider who has no interest either in the men or the works of this section.'

McBride Gone to Fairmont. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., August 19.—In response to a telegram from President Moran, of the West Virginia Mine Workers' Union, Secretary Pat McBride, of the National Mine Workers' Union, leaves to-night for Fairmont, W. Va. President Moran is under arrest at Fairmont for conspiracy, and the secretary is wanted at the trial, which takes place Saturday morning.

SARGENT NOT AT BUFFALO.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., August 19.—The report from Buffalo that Grand Master Frank P. Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was at Buffalo, and a strike of the firemen was imminent, is not true—at least as far as Mr. Sargent is concerned. He was found at his residence to-day, where he is confined under orders from his doctor. He did not care to make a statement regarding the attitude of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen towards the striking switchmen.

ONE EFFECT OF THE STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. August 19.—The first serious effects of the railroad strikes at Buffalo were felt in this city to-day among the big receivers of Chicago dressed beef. As a direct consequence the wholesale price jumped two cents per pound with a large supply at that. It is a week a very serious shortage will be felt, and further advances in the prices are likely to occur.

MAY BE AVERTED.

LOUISVILLE, August 19.—It is probable that the threatened strike of the switchmen here will be averted. Employees of six roads have asked for the Chicago scale, and the general managers refuse to grant any increase in pay. They are so firm that the switchmen will hold a meeting soon to discuss the matter. If they should attempt to give any trouble the Louisville legion has enough companies to protect every railroad in the city.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.—Arrived—Runie, New York.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Arrived—Danish, Hamburg.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—Arrived—Missouri, London.

QUEENSTOWN, August 19.—Arrived—Umbria, New York.

HAMBURG, August 19.—Arrived—Normandia, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, preceded by showers to-night; warmer by Saturday night; east winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

At Fairmont: at 8 a. m. 64; at 12 m. 74; at 5 p. m. 88; at 8 p. m. 80.

At Wheeling: at 8 a. m. 64; at 12 m. 74; at 5 p. m. 88; at 8 p. m. 80.

At Charleston: at 8 a. m. 64; at 12 m. 74; at 5 p. m. 88; at 8 p. m. 80.

At Cincinnati: at 8 a. m. 64; at 12 m. 74; at 5 p. m. 88; at 8 p. m. 80.

At New York: at 8 a. m. 64; at 12 m. 74; at 5 p. m. 88; at 8 p. m. 80.

At Philadelphia: at 8 a. m. 64; at 12 m. 74; at 5 p. m. 88; at 8 p. m. 80.

At Baltimore: at 8 a. m. 64; at 12 m. 74; at 5 p. m. 88; at 8 p. m. 80.

HAVE THE MEN.

The Claims of the Railroad Companies Fully Demonstrated.

THEY CAN FILL STRIKERS' PLACES

And Protected by Five Thousand Troops Will Move Trains.

PROTEST AGAINST THE MILITIA.

Tax-Payers and Strikers' Delegations Wait on the Mayor and Sheriff and Say the Military Guard is a Useless Expense--Strikers Declare There is No Need of it, as there is no Violence Threatened--The Executives Say that the Troops Will Not Be Withdrawn Until the Strike is Over. Disgusted Men--At a Late Hour the Firemen Decide to Strike.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 19.—Unless new complications are developed before morning in the switchmen's strike, which closes its first week with mid-night to-night, the public may fairly measure the accuracy of statements made by the affected companies by the movement of freight which shall be accomplished to-morrow. Each of the companies has definitely stated, and repeatedly, that they had at hand enough men to replace the strikers and to handle all their freight if protection should be assured to the new switchmen.

The 5,000 militiamen will be picketed in the morning and under these conditions the companies must to-morrow be held to practical demonstration that their reiterated claims of abundant help have been well founded.

Careful inquiry through the strike districts to-day has demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt to the Association Press correspondents that the companies have at hand the men they have claimed.

In the Central yards personal observation of the men who are waiting leads to conclusions opposed to the strikers' statements that the new men are restrained of their liberty.

It is obviously a fact that the men who have struck have enjoyed meagre means of information as to how many men the companies have secured, and, while their claims that the companies' statements are misleading are, among the rank and file, undoubtedly made in good faith, the cold facts are undoubtedly contradictory of the strikers' and confirmatory of the companies.

The Central road is to-night moving traffic in its yards for the first time since the strike began. The Lehigh road has in one of its round houses men sufficient, the officials assert, to move its traffic under protection, and the Nickel Plate, the last road tied up, is possibly the only one of these affected which may not have secured new help.

To-morrow will be the test day. The claims of the companies will be verified, or the assertions of the strikers will be proven true. If the roads are not absolutely crippled, the volume of traffic moved to-morrow must prove that fact. Then it becomes a question how long the military shall be maintained in the yards, or how soon the strikers concede their cause to be hopeless.

WHAT NEXT?

The second feature in this strike difficulty at the close of its first week, is an uncertainty as to what can be and will be the next stroke of the leaders against the railway interests in this city, or elsewhere. The decisive statements on this feature of the strike may not be made, because at the moment meetings of the firemen's organization are being held in this city. Its outcome may be a determination to quit work. Another possibility which remains persistently in the fog of doubt, is that the Lackawanna men, who though entirely satisfied with their position and pay, may yet come out to add strength of numbers to their striking colleagues.

There is already something more than a muttering in Erie county over the enormous expense that is to be entailed by the maintenance of troops in this city. Strikers and other citizens as well have to-day vehemently protested before the mayor and the sheriff that 7,000 troops are not needed to control 500 men who are on strike. Men coming from homes where three meals are daily served with regularity naturally suffer from the spare change to military rations, but the men at various points in the city are complaining bitterly to-night that even rations have not been served to them to-day, and in restaurants and hotels about town this evening militiamen on leave of absence were seen securing adequate and wholesome meals.

Subject then to all the conditions referred to, the railway situation to-night is thus:

The only trunk line uninterruptedly carrying freight eastward is the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. One of the western trunk lines from this city, the Lake Shore, is clogged, and the Grand Trunk, of Canada, is threatened with a strike. The Michigan Central, the other trunk feeder westward, is involved like the Lake Shore in the fortunes of the Central, and only success of to-morrow's efforts of the roads to move freight freely is now to be relied upon for eastward carrying of traffic. At exactly this point the tactical position of the Lackawanna is just as thoroughly appreciated by the strike leaders as by any others, and the importance of what the men upon that line will conclude to do as the sympathetic strike is beyond doubt.

PROPOSED ARBITRATION.

Master Workman Sweeney this evening addressed to the officials of had up roads a formal letter, reciting the history of demands of the switchmen for ten hours work at previous rates for over time, and the right of appeal of discharged or suspended switchmen to higher authority. He then proposes arbitration of the differences between the roads and the men.

The Lake Shore response to Mr. Sweeney's letter contradicts many of his statements with regard to the company's action toward the men, and closed without a definite statement as

to what course would be taken by the company.

LATER--A CRISIS REACHED.

An important crisis in the strike has been reached. It can now be said almost certainly that the locomotive firemen on the Lehigh, Erie, Lake Shore and West Shore and Central roads will go out between 6 o'clock to-morrow and Sunday morning.

The members of the Brotherhood of Trainmen and Conductors on the above roads and possibly the telegraphers, will follow the firemen. This strike, should it occur, will be the outcome of a secret meeting of the five local lodges of firemen held to-night. It was called at a hall on South Division street at 8:30 o'clock this evening and lasted until nearly midnight.

About 250 men were in attendance, representing all the lodges in the city as well as the several roads. The trainmen and conductors were represented by delegates.

An Associated Press correspondent learned of the result at the conclusion of the meeting. It is that the 597 men of the Firemen's Brotherhood are unanimously in favor of declaring a strike on the Erie, Lake Shore, Lehigh, West Shore and Central roads.

Many of the members urged that the local lodges order the strike immediately. They were held back by the more conservative men, and the matter was referred by telegraph to Grand Master Sargeant, at Terre Haute. It was stated by one of the firemen that it was quite probable that the grand master would comply with the wishes of the local organization. The strike will be sympathetic, and no bill of grievances will be presented.

A COMPLICATION.

However, the firemen will insist that if the switchmen are given the ten hour system, it shall apply to them also. Otherwise it would be direct discrimination against their organization.

It is expected that Mr. Sargeant will leave Terre Haute early to-morrow morning and arrive here late at night. He may order the strike by telegraph. It will require about three hours for the firemen to strike after receiving the order from the grand master. It will not be confined to the yards, but will extend to all men running out of Buffalo.

In previous strikes ordered by Grand Master Sargeant, the firemen have abandoned their engines wherever they changed to be at the hour specified. It will probably be so in this instance.

About 390 men will be ordered out if the strike occurs.

The men say that it is now or never with the cause of organized labor on all railroads.

KICK AGAINST THE TROOPS.

Their Presence Alleged to Be Unnecessary and a Useless Expense.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 19.—A committee of twelve tax-payers living in the vicinity of the railroad, where the strike is in progress, called upon Sheriff Beck for the purpose of protesting against the great expense of holding the militia here when in their opinion there is absolutely no need for it.

Michael Martin, the spokesman, stated that they came to ask that the National Guard be removed, not to-morrow or the next day, but to-day, unless Sheriff Beck could find some way of footing the bill other than by compelling the tax-payers to foot it.

"We are speaking through our pockets," said Mr. Martin. "We have been right over the ground and protest that there is no need of the militia. One policeman is better than twenty-five men and that national guard is no use at all."

A committee of four strikers called upon Mayor Bishop to present their side of the case. They suggested that Sheriff Beck be sent for, which was done. The spokesman of the party stated to the mayor and sheriff that the object of their visit was to ask them to recall the troops. Some time was spent in arguing, during which the railroad corporations were loudly denounced.

Sheriff Beck plainly told them that they must take into consideration what had been done, and that they would say nothing of what might happen.

"Cars have been burned, and a train wrecked," said Sheriff Beck. "But mind you, I do not say that any of the men who went out on the strike were accomplices to this act."

The delegation argued from the standpoint that no harm had been done, that no acts of lawlessness had been committed, and that it was a useless waste of money to keep the great number of troops here at such an expense to the county.

THE ULTIMATUM.

"We don't want any one to come from New York and dictate to us," said one of the men. "We are law-abiding citizens and are only demanding the rights we are justly entitled to."

The men asked that the officials appoint a time when they will give them a decided answer as to whether or not they would withdraw the troops.

"For my part," said Mayor Bishop, "I can only say that as soon as business is resumed and the men and trains pass unmolested, the troops will be withdrawn."

"Well, gentlemen," said one of the party, "we have received the answer and withdraw. The answer means that the militia will not be withdrawn till we are compelled to emigrate and others have been brought to fill our places."

One of the members stated that the delegation represented the Brotherhood of Trainmen, the Switchmen's union and non-union men.

The supervisors' committee on laws and legislation will hold a special meeting at the city hall to-morrow morning to consider the advisability of calling a special meeting to take action in the matter of the retention of the troops.

There is but little doubt that the meeting will be called. The county supervisors are protesting vigorously against the expenditure of any more money. Several of them came to town to-day to ask that the board be called together to investigate the question of the necessity of the presence of so many troops.

THE SITUATION.

As the day closes the troops have reached nearly all the posts assigned, and even this afternoon the Lehigh and Erie begun in earnest the resumption of their freight traffic. The Lake Shore has new men, and are waiting until they know that absolute protection is at hand before clearing their

yards. This work will be commenced in dead earnest to-morrow. It is clear now that while the soldiery is here, the roads will be able to resume and continue their freight traffic.

It transpires that the Erie company yesterday run its pay car from the east through East Buffalo into the yards at Louisiana street. Evidently the strikers had been notified to report there for their pay and discharge.

The men gathered without demonstration about the car, being held away some distance, however, by at least 300 troops, who surrounded it. A passage-way was made by two lines of soldiers, and through this passage-way the men were permitted to pass up to the pay window, where they received their envelopes in grim silence and turned away. The Lackawanna and Lehigh also paid off their employees to-day.

FIVE THOUSAND TROOPS

In Camp at Buffalo--Prospects of a General Strike.

BUFFALO, August 19.—The shaking into place of 5,000 soldiers who arrived last night and during the morning is the most prominent surface movement to-day in the strike field. General Doyle this morning completed the assignment of all the troops and under a clear sky the men are being distributed to the points indicated in the prepared schedule. The strikers in the lower yards were watching last night along the Central tracks when the troops were coming in, and all night pickets were on the alert. When the morning trains came in from the east they saw in all thirty New York Central cars loaded with men in uniform, and eleven West Shore coaches also filled with blue coats. The impression created upon the strikers along the lines at East Buffalo was that the railroad companies are making a powerful demonstration.

At the crossings and switch houses strikers in knots were talking of the situation to-day, but when outsiders joined them there was a grim reluctance to talk about the strike. Bronze faced strikers shook their heads only and said nothing. The one fact tangible to the men is that out of the Lehigh and Erie yards trains are occasionally moving away, always with those chilly musket barrels as an accompaniment to cool any possible desire to interfere. They see New York Central trains running out eastward through the day with a frequency that the leaders say is impossible to the company without the aid of striking men.

Meanwhile, what have the strike leaders to encourage them more than the men have? As intimated in these dispatches last night, there are indications from the strikers' side that the firemen, or the trainmen, or both, may be called out within three days to add numbers, and what is regarded to be strength to the striking switchmen.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen are claimed to be ready and will join in the general stampede. They held a meeting at Gammel's hall last evening, and discussed the situation. Grand Master Wilkinson was present and talked over the situation with the men. All that could be gleaned from those in attendance confirms the digest of the situation embodied in these dispatches last night. It is said that all depends on the action to be taken by the firemen at their meeting to-night. One of the trainmen said upon leaving the hall: "If the engineers and firemen go out you can count on the trainmen quitting."

Unquestionably Master Workman Sweeney is moving with all his power of persuasion upon the allied occupations in service with switchmen. It is believed by the strikers nearest to official sources that at least the switchmen at all other points on the affected roads will be ordered out before the battle shall have been given up by the leaders. Indeed, certain of the men now here firmly believed that the Lehigh and Erie yards in Jersey City would have been tied up at midnight. Possibly this movement was held in abeyance pending the action of the firemen and trainmen.

Hard Work to Get Them Out.

DETROIT, Mich., August 19.—A few minutes before the Michigan Central train for Buffalo left here at 12:15 this morning, a body of local switchmen, composed of both night and day crews, waited upon the yardmaster and informed him they would not handle the train if the switchmen on board, who were going to Buffalo to take the places of strikers, were sent out.

A little later an attempt was made to ship the men out on the Niagara Falls and Buffalo express due to leave at 12:45 a. m., but the conductor refused to take his train out with the men on board, so they were held here. It is said that an agent of the Vanderbilt system had secured the men, whom he persuaded to go to Buffalo to fill the places of the men who are out. The men were to-day sent over another road.

Now Its Grand Trunk.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 19.—Mutterings have been heard all day among the grand trunk switchmen, who crossed the international bridge with trains of freight for eastern connections. Most of the men are Canadians, and all live at Fort Erie or Victoria, on the Canadian side. One hundred and fifty cars of Erie freight are standing in the Grand Trunk yards at Victoria and Amherst. The company received them, but the switchmen refused point-blank to handle one of them.

Call for Troops.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Adjutant General Porter shortly before six o'clock received the following message from Sheriff Eoff of Tioga county:

"Every effort on my part with the force of deputies I could command has proved fruitless, and I have this afternoon ordered the Twentieth separate company and battery of Binghamton for duty at Waverly, N. Y."

The commanding officers of these bodies telegraphed General Porter asking if they would obey the call and he promptly wired them to obey the order of the sheriff.

Arthur En Route to Buffalo.